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THE PRESIDENCY.

tireat Gathering of the Democracy at Cooper Institute.

Speech of Ex-Governor Seymour on the Questions of the Hour.

Review of the Financial Condition of the Nation.

The Cooper Institute was densely crowded last evening in response to an invitation tendered by the Jackson Club—a young men's democratic organ-ization—to listen to an address from ex-Governor Horatio Seymour upon the political situation. The stage was tastefully festeoned with national flags and portraits of Jackson . nd Seymour.

At eight o'clock Governor Seymour arrived, and as he was approaching the platform the whole audience rose en masse and cheeered him with

great enthusiasm, one enthusiastic
Senator CREAMER, the President of the club, in introducing the orator, said:-We are actuated by no lestre in calling a meeting at this hour to influence he action of any person or any delegate to any ranch of the convention that is to meet to nominate victorious candidate on the next 4th day of July: out we simply wish to counsel with each other with our great chief before that convenmeets. ("Good," and applause.) There is one thing that is asked of that conn, and that is that they shall remember the lessons of the past, that they shall be warned by the sad experience of previous political contests that whoever the candidate may be shall not be hampered by any policy or by any platform, as was McClellan. (Loud cheers, and a voice—"What do you think of that, Horatio?") I have now the honor to introduce the orator, patriot and statesman, he of whom history will speak as being New York's greatest Governor Horatio Seymour.

rising to address the audience Governor SEYMOUR was again loudly applauded. He spoke as

We see in every part of our land proofs of a widepread change in political feeling. As the evils of
his-government unfold themselves the best men of
he republican party are driven from its ranks. At
is late Convention its policy was shaped in a great
tegree by those who are most violent in their
bassions and most brutal in the policy they urge
appin our people. While the ablest republicans refuse
to go on with a party which tramples upon the
undicary, usurps power and is unsettling all ideas of
political morality and unhinging all the business
machinery of our land, we are laboring under some
embarrassments from the great volume of the
change in our favor. Those who are railying around
the standard of constitutional rights have heretofore
held confiscing views with regard to the events of
the past eight years, and the question is how can
we set this great majority in the field so arrayed that they can drive out of place the
disciplined and desperate horde of officeholders
who now misgovern our country? This is the only
problem to be settled. The American people are discusted with the connect of the Congressional party.
Can we mark out a policy which will unite the
majority under our standard? This can only be
lone by a thoughtful, forbearing, unselfsh course.
Cheers.) At the same time we must be outspoken
and must confront all the questions which perplex
is. Men look forward with hope and with fear to
the action of the

ction of the process of the control of the process of the process of the control of the process of the control of the control

have it in hand.

BOW THE NEXT ELECTION WILL BE CONDUCTED.
The next election will be controlled by thoughtful business and laboring men. No party can gain their support unless its tone and temper show that it seeks to get our country out of its troubled condition. Appeals to prejudice and passion will have no weight. These were tried at the late Republican Convention. I need not say with what cold indifference they have been received by the public. The quiet, watchful citizens who seek for the protection of a wise administration of government now turn their eyes upon us. We must look to it that we take no position which will not bear the closest scrutiny.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY

that we take no position which will not bear the closest scrutiny.

THE PINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY forces itself upon our attention. Among the evil results of our moneyed and tax policy, the most hurtful is the jealousies it has made between sections of our country. It has divided our Union into debtor and creditor States. It builds up favored interests and crushes out the industry of other classes. It taxes toil and lets some form of wealth go free from the cost of the government. It gives to have and business a debased money and to the untaxed bondholder sterling coin. These curses upon honest industry have grown up like ill weeds among the sacred interests of contracts, trusts and the fruits of labor until we are troubled how to root out the tares sown by evil spirits, without killing the crops planted and tilled by honest industry.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS IN 1862.

Lest it should be felt that what I have to say on this point springs from any views about the candidates or action of the National convention I will go back to the first years of the civil war, when the democratic party of New York took its position upon the financial policy of government. In the elections of 1862 it was discussed before our people. We then pointed out the great evils which now trouble us as the sure results of the errors of those who were shaping our moneyed system. To show clearly how we then tried to avoid these dangers, let me read some passages from the message of a democratic Governor to the Legislature, in January, 1863. In his position he spoke, after a general consultation, for the great parity which had just placed him in the Executive chair. Positions taken many years ago could have no reference to the personal wishes or purposes of this day, I will speak of the questions which now agitate our country in the light of the warnings we then uttered. In the Convention of 1862 the nominee of the democratic party of the State of New York for the office of Governor used the words:—

The vast debt growing out of this w

to organize under a general banking law was not signed, because the currency was unjustly divided and because the system made a necess tax upon our people of eighteen millions of dollars in gold each year. Thus we tried at an early day to nave our country from sectional questions. In vain we warned the East and West against an unwise policy. The wast taxed without as motivalent in the east and the West upheld the policy of the administration, and we have now to deal with the results. What are some of them? All of the States are heavily taxed, but some of them all of the States are heavily taxed, but some of them pet back as much, some more than they pay out, while others get but little. In the case of the heaviest item of expense—the military and naval system—the Western states get nothing back except the cost of Indian war, while large sums are spent at the South. The next heaviest item is the interest on the debt. The west peaviest item is the interest on the debt. The next heaviest item is the interest on the debt. The next heaviest item is the interest on the debt. The next heaviest item is the interest on the debt. The next heaviest item is the interest on the debt. The next heaviest item is the interest on the debt. The next heaviest item is the interest on the two.

mean to meet the case and cure the maindy. Among their things which have cased anxiety in the electron control of the property. The labor of the West puts its earnings, is a large degree, into lands, which are taxings, is a large degree, into lands, which are taxings, is a large degree, into lands, which are taxings in a large degree, into lands, which are taxings in a large degree, into lands, which are taxings in a large degree, into lands, which are taxings in a large degree, into lands, which are taxing into savings banks, life insurance or in other forms of moneyed investment. Thus they are deeply interested in government. Thus they are deeply interested in government and the part of the part of money that deposited in all in the part of money that deposited in all in the part of money that deposited in all in the part of money that deposited in all in the part of money that deposited in all in the part of money that deposited in the interest of the part of t

the bould. The quiet, wateful crizens win seek for the profession of a wise aliminativation of govern to the profession of a wise aliminativation of govern the control of the profession of a wise aliminativation of govern the control of the profession of a wise aliminative control of the profession of the profession of the control of the profession of the profession of the control of the profession of the profession of the control of the profession of the profession of the profession of the profession of the initiative of other control. It is a decision of the profession of the pro

ment for four years \$1,015,262,574. This does not include one cerb paid of 10 be paid for inferred to include one cerb paid of 10 be paid for inferred to include the four years before the work of covernment interest on debt) was \$256,226,414. This shows that the republicana have spent in a time of peace, four dollars where the democrats spent one. In the cost of government grows greater, and we will allow them to spend two dollars where the democrats spent one. This will make \$512,452,823. But they spont \$360,502,648 beyond this. What did Mr. Poli's term, which included the foreign war, the cost of the War Department was only \$20,540. This they spont \$400,502,648 beyond this. What did Mr. Poli's term, which included the foreign war. The cost of the Nay Department, taking their own statements and estimates, will be in these four years of peace \$546,613,619; and this follows an expenditure of more than \$3,000,000,000 during the war. The cost of the Nay Department is the four years ending July 1, 1859, will be, by reputation and the follows an expenditure of more than \$3,000,000,000 during the war. The cost of the Nay Department is the four years ending July 1, 1859, will be, by reputation and the follows an expenditure of more than \$3,000,000,000 during the war. The cost of the Nay Department is the four years ending July 1, 1859, will be, by reputation and the follows and were to be found in every port. American shipping is now by our tariff policy swept from the ocean, but the cost of the nay is nearly doubled. The year ending July 1, 1850, the war Department cost \$125,850,463, which is more than its cost where the follows and the fol

lican policy prevals this striggle must begin. Either the latorer or the capitalist must go down. Either the latorer or the capitalist must go down. Either the latorer or the capitalist must go down. Devement. (If on the other hand, the policy of selfah ambition and of sectional hale is put down, our country will start upon a new course of prosperity and all classes will reap in common the fruits of good government. (Great applause.)

The next election will turn upon this question:—

Can the Congressional party succeed in their efforts to excite and array the industrial and moneyed intersion of the authors of the or will those unite and turn all suffering? The only hope of our opponents of action.

APPEAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In our State, at the last election, we appealed to all classes to help us save New York from misgovernment, and all came up to the rescue, and we mind a change of seventy thousand. Let us again appeal to all classes to help us save New York from misgovernment, and all came up to the rescue, and we made a change of seventy thousand. Let us again appeal to all classes to help us so you do not seek to give you had money, but to get a good currency for all. It will make the who has put his money into savings bank, wa door wish to harm you, we do not seek to give you bad money, but to get a good currency for all. It will not help us to break down the credit of your bonds; it hurts su; it keeps up our taxes by making us pay high interest; but we ask you to help save us as taxpayers from the cost of the negro and military body at the South. It is hard for us to pay you if you let men in power take the money we give in faxes to rishort the public dead of the second with the seco

public creditor and taxpayer in thus unsettling our Union, of keeping the South in a condition where it casnot help the national prosperity, but is made a heavy load upon the country, is the real cause of our debased credit. The taxpayer was told the burdens put upon him were to pay the debt; but the money was not used in good faith to him, for the debt still stands; nor in good faith to the creditor, for he was not paid what he should have been; but it was used in a way which harmed both—in a way that tainted the nation's credit, kept up taxation by keeping up the rate of interest, while it sank the value of the bonds, and with them carried down the paper currency, and thus wronged the laborer and pensioner. But for the policy of bad faith, of partisan purposes, mad foily, we could to-day borrow money as cheaply as Great Britain; but we have cursed the taxpayer, the laborer, the pensioner, the public creditor, for the sake of cursing the people of the South with military despotism and negro domination. Every one must as Great Britain; Dut we have cursed the taxpayer, the laborer, the pensioner, the public creditor, for the sake of cursing the people of the South with military despotism and negro domination. Every one must see, if we had paid off one-fifth of our debt, had kept down the cost of government, had given peace to our Union, had built up industry and good order in the South, not one of the evils which now afflict us could have existed. Our whole condition would have been changed. ("That's so," and applause.) We demand that our currency shall be made as good as gold, not by contracting the amount but by contracting the expenses of government. We are against measures which will pull down business credit and call for those which shall lift up the national credit. When we stop the waste which forces us to pay a usury of ten per cent and take a course which will enable us to borrow money upon the rates paid by other nations we shall add to the dignity and power of our Union. When we give value to our bonds by using the money drawn by taxation to the payment of our debt and not to the military and negro schemes, we shall relieve the taxpayer, the bill holder and give strength and value to the claims of the public creditor. We have seen the mischief wrought out by the policy of the past three years. It will be as hurtful in the future as it has been in the past. Yet the republican party has approved it and is pledged to uphold it. We have shown how the policy of using our money to pay our debts would have helped us in the past. It will do the same for us in the future. To that policy we are pledged. There is not one man of our party in this broad land who doubts upon this point. It has never been charged that a single democrat in these United States ever favored the military and negro policy upon which the credit of the country has been wrecked. Our remedy is to use the public money to pay he public debt. It is a simple, brief, but a certain remedy for our national maiady. Our alliment is debt aggravated by despotism.

The context of the co

bondholder and the laborer in the past three years. It will be as hurtful in the future. We have also seen how our policy of using the money to pay our debts would have helped the taxpayer, the bondholder and the laborer in the past. It will do as much in the future. The whole question is brought down to this clear point—shall we use our money to pay our debts, relieve the taxpayer, make our money good in the hand of the laborer or pensioner and help the bondholder? or shall we use it to keep up military despotism, feed idle negroes, break down the judiclary, shackle the Executive and destroy all constitutional rights?

potism, feed idle negroes, break down the judiciary, snackle the Executive and destroy all constitutional rights?

THE PRESIDENCY.

I have said nothing in behalf of or against the views of any one who is spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency on the democratic side. I have said only what each one agrees to and is in favor of. No man has been named who is not in favor of reducing expenses and thus making our paper as good as gold. No man has been named who is not in favor of cutting down military expenses. No man has been named who is not in favor of using the money drawn from the taxpayers to pay the public debt. No man has been named who is not in favor of a general amnesty to the people of the South. No man has been named who is not an upholder of constitutional rights. No man has been named by the democratic party whose election would not help the taxpayer, the pensioner, the laborer and the bondholder. On the other hand, the candidates of the republican party are pledged to their past policy, which has sunk the value of our currency more than eight per cent in the past two years. The discount upon our paper money was twenty per cent in April, 1805; it is now about twentynine per cent. It will continue to go down under the same policy. As it sinks it will increase taxes, it will curse all labor and business, it will endanger still more the public credit, for the greater the premium on gold the harder it becomes to pay specie to the boudholder and his claims become more odious.

initial on gold the harder it becomes to pay specie to the bondholder and his claims become more odious.

PERCRATION.

What claim have the republicans upon our soldiers? They take away from him one-quarter of his pension by paying him in faise money, which is worth less than seventy-five cents on the dollar. A wise and honest administration would have made it worth its face in gold. What right have they to call upon the mechanic and laborer? They have lengthened out the hours of their toil to feed swarms of officeholders at the North and to support armies and hordes of negroes at the South. How can they look the taxpayers in the face when they have wrung from them so many millions upon the pretext that the debt compelled them to do so, while they were using the money thus collected to support standing armies and to trample upon the rights and liberties of the American people? Can they with decency appeal to the boudholder after taining the national credit and sinking it to the level of the Turks, and endangering their securities by throwing upon them the whole odium of taxation? Then let the East and the West, the North and the South, the soldier, the toiler, in ships of in fields, the taxpayer and the bondholder, by one common enemies of filterry, honesty, honor, rights and constitutional laws.

At the conclusion of Governor Seymour's speech.

At the conclusion of Governor Seymour's speech loud calls were made for S. S. Cox and Captain Rynders, both of whom responded briefly in characteristic denunciation of the negro.

PROGRESS OF THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

Sound Views in Favor of Judge Chase.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1868.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-To the Editor of the Herald:

The prospect brighters. The good work goes bravely on. The movement in behalf of Mr. Chase, which the Herald—ever quick to observe the signs of the times—began so auspiciously, increases daily in volume and power. It is airceady widespread in its influence. Radicals and copperheads would fain raise barriers to stay its progress; but their efforts are futile. The current is gathering such energy and momentum as will soon sweep away all obstacles. Conservatives of both parties are becoming convinced that the Chief Justice is the only candidate with whom there is any chance of winning against Grant. Even the New York World a few days ago reluctantly admitted the truth of this proposition. All men acknowledge that he combines within himself all the qualinfeations which are required of one who aspires to the highest place in the gift of the people. Endowed with the most exalted talents for statesmanship, he lacks none of the elements of character that befit the occupant of the Presidential chair.

A majority of the people are indignant at the despotism and tyranny and disgusted with the foilites.

and excesses of the radical party. They hesitate, nevertheless, to place the helm of government in the hands of men who sympathized with those who attempted its overthrow. They naturally, therefore, regard with favor the man whom they look upon as the embodiment of true conservatism. They believe

parties were there, vieing with each other in zealous efforts in his behalf. The spirit and animation which characterized the proceedings showed how thoroughly they were in earnest. Nor are they men who can be readily diverted or thrust aside from their purposes. As they are not wont to engage in chimerical enterprises, they are not in the habit of allowing themselves to be defeated in their undertakings. The word "fail" is not a common one in the vocabulary of such men as John W. Frazier, Theodore Cuyler, John Weish, Thomas B. Florence, General Wistar, William B. Thomas and other gentlemen who took part in that meeting. They have enlisted heart and sout in the cause of their favorite candidate, and giving to it the energy and determination for which they are so distinguished, they will make themselves felt in the approaching Convention. Moreover, his elevated character, his acknowledged finess and the prevalent and growing opinion that he is the man for the crisis—the only winning man—there is little doubt that their views will obtain favor with its members and ultimately be adopted by the majority requisite to secure his nomination.

Happy will be the day that witnesses this "consummation so devoutly to be wished." The hearts of patriots, now trembling for the safety of their country, will once more take courage, and joy and thankfulness will fill their breasts in view of coming peace and prosperity to the nation.

Chase as a Representative of the Solid Inter-

ister the government for the next four years of peace. Many in the republican party, to which I belong, ask the democrats to give us an opportunity to extend to them our hands.

The Young Democracy for Chase. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I have from pretty good authority that Horatio Seymour will be nominated for President by the convention to be held July 4. They will make a young republicans, radical and conservative, and they would vote for Mr. Chase if nominated, I be-long to the young democracy, and I know from fre-quent conversation with them that their choice is Mr. Chase and that the dead issues be buried.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Your articles in regard to Chase are read with deep interest by all classes of men. There is no use to interest by all classes of men. There is no use to talk about policy of government so long as it is uncertain what kind of government we are to have. The Presidential contest will decide whether we are to have a constitutional government or not. If we are to have a military government all our speculations on the subject of policy of government amount to nothing. Let us first establish constitutional government and then talk about its policy. The great object in the Presidential election is to establish constitutional government over military government. This object can be accomplished with Chase, while it must be regarded doubtful with any other candidate.

Hon. Samuel Hooper's (of Massachusetts) Let-

Hen. Samuel Hooper's (of Massachusetts) Letter of Declension.

Washington, D. C., June 23, 1868.

Gentlemen—In accepting the last noreination with which you honored me i expressed the purpose never to be again a candidate for public office. Numerous inquiries addressed to me respecting my position in regard to the approaching election seem to render it proper that I should now revert to that declaration, and to say that nothing has since occurred to change the purpose I then announced.

In making this communication I wish to add that I shall unlie heartly in advancing the success of any candidate you may select as my successor.

Your long and generous support which has returned me to Congress, again and again, by increased majorities, during so important a period in the history of the country, will ever remain among the most grateful recollections of my life, leaving me no unsatisfied feeling, except that which springs from the regret that I have not been able to do more in the discharge of the high trusts you have confided to me as your representative. With great respect, I am your obliged and obedient servant.

To the electors of the Fourth Congressional district to the Sate of Massachusetts.

S. HOOPER.
To the electors of the Fourth Congressional district in the Sate of Massachusetts.
Mr. Hooper's district (Massachusetts Fourth) was formerly represented by Hon. Anson Burlingame, the Chinese Ambassador. Mr. Burlingame's first election was secured by a majority of thirty-six votes over his democratic competitor, Hon. John T. Heard.

Governor Johnson and Mr. A. H. Stephens,

This was during the Pierce campaign in 1852. Mr.

Burlingame has travelled some since then.

Georgia.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, June 23.]

By private letters received from the North and West we learn that the presence of the two distinguished Georgians whose names appear above is most earnestly desired in the approaching Convention. We believe their attendance there would be productive of much good, and that they should overcome all personal objections which they may entertain to such a course. Both Mr. Stephens and Governor Johnson are very popular with the Western democracy, and doubtless could render valuable service to the country by attending the Convention.

Old soldiers who fought under Grant say they have had enough of military government, and now they want civility.

The Pensacola (Florida) Commercial has the following sensible allusion to the reaction in South Carolina:—"At this rate the colored and white voters will soon expel the political vampires that have stened upon the throat of their heroic State, and

was the largest ever held in that State by any party. The radicals are yelling for negro suffrage in the

A bitter pill for the radicals in Maine—Pillsbury.

J. A. Linscott, of Franklin, and Moses Biggs, of Sagadahoc, have been selected as delegates to the Fourth of July Convention, with S. R. Carter and S.

C. Andrews, of Oxford, as alternates. The song. "I Love the Military," very good in its way, has been changed in democratic circles to "No More Military" in the administration of civic affairs. and motto for the radicals in that State:—A negro and white man clasping hands fraternally; a scrub oak in the distance with upturned radices; the

ratic National Convention from South Carolina.
is true they were appointed by two conventions, the whole represent the democracy of the State.
The New Orleans Picayune, a sound and indus

tial representative of Southern sentiment, says "the Chase movement, in all its aspects, is an anspictous one for success in the coming election by the demo

stands sublimely above them, and the intelligent among them must know it. Whether he brings the democratic party up to his own position may be as doubtful as the republicans pretend to regard it. But that only reflects the more honor on his grand.

inciting the negroes to acts of violence. A number of incendiary fires have lately occurred.

Canby has not yet suppressed the sheet.

A distinguished and experienced statesman
Pennsylvania writes to the editor of the Augu gates to the National Democratic Convention as fol-lows:—"I believe the delegates from the South ought Convention as representatives not of the reconstructed States, but of the original States as they existed ante bethum. I would ignore reconstruction utterly. I believe all that legislation to be null and void, and that the judicial tribunals will some day

declare it so."

The Philadelphia Press (radical) asserts that ave thousand radical voters lie together in one part of North Carolina. That's an odd admission for a paper proverbial for telling the truth.

The Louisville Democrat comes out strongly in favor of Thomas A. Hendricks as the democratic candidate for President. Who's Hendricks?

best politically conducted radical paper in the West. It is to the effect that Judge Chase's letter, which so much aroused the opposition of the democrats to his nomination, was "understood to have been strictly private; its publication was the work of a treacherous foe, who approached its author in the guise of a friend." Well, what are you going to do

There has not yet been reported another scul match between the Pendleton democracy and the Miami tribe in Cincinnati. That glass is shivered.

Perry Fuller? They suppose him to be a Massachusetts periauger. The Boston Daily Advertiser, June 25, says he is entirely unknown to the country, and yet it goes on to assert that Fuller's patronymic "is associated with corrupt contracts, and a with ring of Western adventurers who have been implicated in many of the iniquities notorious at Washington during the season." The Advertiser adds:—"We know nothing of Mr. Fuller personally, save the fact that the atmosphere of dishonesty is around him. The little that can be learned about him is not to his

credit." General Grant starts for the Rocky Mountains or Monday, June 29. Those politicians who hang to his coat-tail will have a long run of it, unless they leave the General to his repose and his Connecticut par-ticular on the "wild rolling prairie."

WENDELL PHILLIPS' OP NION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' OP. MION OF CRIEF JUSTICE CRASE.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

Pracilis descensus Averni, of which we may take as counterpart, if not free translation, the old saying, "Hell is paved with good intentions." Scotiane hints the same truth in her proverb, "A Haggis [pudding], God bless her, can charge down hill." There's never any trouble in getting downward when a man longs for it. Among our wishes there is always one Aaron's rod which finally devours all the rost. Mr. Justice Chase wishes to be an abolitionist, but he longs to be President. This longing is his haron's rod. He wishes to advocate universal suffrage and payment of the national debt in gold. But he longs to outbid Pendieton before the Democratic Convention. See how rejuctantly, like the Jew under King John's pincers, he parts with his teeth to save his gold; parts with his professions (he never had any principles) to save his chances of nomination. At the outset what lavish waste of excellent indignation on the part of his friends when some telitale correspondents hinted the possibility of his accepting a democratic nomination! "is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" But all that virtuous horror could not rub out of the public thought that "dammed spot." So in due time the Cincinnati Gazette states with Chase-like, ponderous, semi-official dignity that doubtiess Mr. Chase would accept such nomination if the democratic party would come to him and plant itself on his platform. Then his tempted, residess virtue waits a while to see what the party will do. That lazy good for nothing manifests no disposition to wash and put on clean garments. Precious time is running fast to July 4. So somebody is found, or or imagined, to give the impatient Judge an opportunity to come down a little in his price. He lets it be known that if universal suffrage can be secured and gold payment pledged he will meet the democratic rank and file saw a negro hid under this nice meal. Spelling negro with two g's is standing offer. But the kee

Second—Universal amnesty demanded, pledged as a necessity.

Third—Universal suffrage recommended (t) to the States!

Fourth—Congressional reconstruction denounced. Now, Deacon Bascom, of the Corners, if you and Postmaster Nasby want the play of "Hamlet" with that part omitted—Chase without his record; the big wig without the Judge—here you have it.

Repudiation, is it, to pay in greenbacks? Well, what is it, then, to repudiate one's whole life? Gentlemen of the Fourth of July Convention, if you will nominate Chase there will be no need to horrify the world by mentioning repudiation in your platform. Your candidate himself is such an embodied repudiation as will satisfy Brick Poincroy, Rhett, Pendleton and all their fellows.

Men say the Chief Justice is selling his soul for this empty chance of a nomination. No, gentlemen, he has no soul to sell. That went to its own place long ago, when Margaret Garner went up from beneath the gurgling waters of the Ohio to bear witness against American democracy and American plety as she had seen them in the dastard and sellish face of the Ohio Governor. Since then only "the empty sheath of a man" has haunted the Senate chambers, benches and Presidential conventions as dead misers haunt the treasure for which their souls were sold.

If Mr. Chase could have pledged the democratic party to republican principles ne would have rendered noble service to the cause of liberty. We have longed for the last five years to see an honest and earnest man (Mr. Chase is neither of these) thus lead the rebel party upward and sobanish the negro question forever from our politics. The theory that underlies the American democracy which triumphed with Jefferson in 1801, is the true american idea and the essence of equality, liberty and fraternity. But the democratic party is the monstrous child of negro hate and love of plunder. Death is its only cure. In its ranks are some few defined, well meaning men. And there have been hours when it seemed capable of regeneration. But they were only the cont